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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/662,580	09/15/2003	Jerry Dimsdale	KYRA-420	1307	
28584	7590 03/23/2005		EXAMINER		
STALLMAN & POLLOCK LLP SUITE 2200			NGUYEN	NGUYEN, PHU K	
	MENTO STREET		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
SAN FRANC	SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111				
			DATE MAILED: 03/23/2005		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Commons	10/662,580	DIMSDALE ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Phu K. Nguyen	2673			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appeared for Reply	opears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPTHE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a relif NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statution and the second patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days d will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15	September 2003.				
	is action is non-final.				
3) Since this application is in condition for allow	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims					
4) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>17-22</u> is/are pending in the applicating 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrest 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>17-22</u> is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/	awn from consideration.				
Application Papers					
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examin	ner.				
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	e drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See	37 CFR 1.85(a).			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corre	ction is required if the drawing(s) is obj	ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the E	Examiner. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreig a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documer 2. Certified copies of the priority documer 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Burea 	nts have been received. nts have been received in Application ority documents have been receive	on No			
* See the attached detailed Office action for a lis	t of the certified copies not receive	d. ShuNgy			
Attachment(s)		PHU K. NGUYEN PRIMARY EXAMINER GROUP 2400			
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	4) Interview Summary (Paper No(s)/Mail Da				
 Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 		atent Application (PTO-152)			

Art Unit: 2673

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 17-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by DHOME (Hierarchical Approach For Polyhedra Recognition by Hypothesis Accumulation).

As per claim 17, Dhome teaches the claimed "method for merging a plurality of geometric primitives of a same type to form a single geometric primitive of the same type" (Dhome, the construction of a model based on the data points of the two plane surfaces; page 88, column 2, lines 4-26), said method comprising:

deriving a first geometric primitive of the plurality of geometric primitives (Dhome, a first plane surface of the scene local geometrical pattern; figure 2 and page 88, column 2, lines 43-52) such that the first geometric primitive references a first group of scanned surface data points from which the first geometric primitive was derived (Dhome, the derivation of the first plane; page 89, column 1, lines 10-21);

deriving a second geometric primitive of the plurality of geometric primitives (Dhome, a second plane surface of the scene local geometrical pattern; figure 2 and page 88, column 2, lines 43-52) such that the second geometric primitive references a second group of scanned surface data points from which the second geometric primitive was derived (Dhome, the derivation of the second plane; page 89, column 1, lines 10-21);

Art Unit: 2673

creating a new group of points by combining the first group of scanned surface data points, and the second group of scanned surface data points; and deriving a new geometric primitive using the new group of points (Dhome, the derivation of a model object to match the scene object through the group points of the first and second surfaces; page 90, column 1, lines 15-41); such that the new geometric primitive is of the same type as the first geometric primitive and the second geometric primitive (Dhome, the model object containing the first and second surfaces having the same type; page 90, column 1, lines 41-61).

Claim 18 adds into claim 17 "the first geometric primitive and the second geometric primitive are different parts of a single object" (Dhome, the first and second surfaces are different parts of the model object; page 89, column 1, lines 10-40).

Claim 19 adds into claim 17 "deriving a third geometric primitive such that the third geometric primitive references a third group of scanned surface data points from which the third geometric primitive was derived" (Dhome, the model objects 1 and 3 in figure 5 are derived with more than two scanned planes); "wherein the creating the new group points includes combining the third group of scanned with the first group of scanned surface data points, and the second group of scanned surface data points" (Dhome, the new group points of the whole object models; e.g., model 3); and "wherein the deriving the new geometric primitive using the new group of points, is such that the new geometric primitive is of the same type as the first geometric primitive and

Art Unit: 2673

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the second geometric primitive and the third geometric primitive" (Dhome, page 90, column 2, lines 12-30).

Claim 20 adds into claim 19 "the first geometric primitive and the second geometric primitive and the third geometric primitive are different parts of a single object" (Dhome, the object model 3 in figure 5 containing the first, second, and third surfaces having the same type; page 90, column 2, lines 22-30).

As per claim 21, Dhome teaches the claimed "method for merging two geometric primitives of the same type to form a single geometric primitive of the same type, wherein the two primitives represent portions of a single object and wherein each primitive was derived from a group of points using a fitting process" (Dhome, the construction of a model based on the data points of the two plane surfaces; page 88, column 2, lines 4-26), said method comprising: creating a new group of points by combining the points used to originally fit each of the two primitives; fitting the new geometric primitive using a fitting technique and the newly generated point group with points from each of the original primitives to form a single new geometric primitive of the same type to replace the two original primitives (Dhome, the derivation of a model object to match the scene object through the group points of the first and second surfaces; page 90, column 1, lines 15-41); and wherein the two primitives represent different portions of a surface of the same object (Dhome, the first and second surfaces are different parts of the model object; page 89, column 1,

lines 10-40), the new geometric primitive represents the surface of the object which includes the different portions of the surface represented by the two primitives, and a portion of the surface not represented by the two primitives (Dhome, the model object containing the first and second surfaces and some other surfaces not represented by the scanned points of the first and second planes; page 90, figure 4; column 1, lines 41-61).

As per claim 22, Dhome teaches the claimed "method for merging two geometric" primitives of the same type to form a single geometric primitive of the same type, wherein the two primitives represent portions of a single object and wherein each primitive was derived from a group of points using a fitting process" (Dhome, the construction of a model based on the data points of the two plane surfaces; page 88, column 2, lines 4-26), said method comprising: creating a new group of points by combining the points used to originally fit each of the two primitives; and fitting the new geometric primitive using a fitting technique and the newly generated point group with points from each of the original primitives to form a single new geometric primitive of the same type to replace the two original primitives (Dhome, the derivation of a model object to match the scene object through the group points of the first and second surfaces; page 90, column 1, lines 15-41); such that the new geometric primitive is of the same type as the first geometric primitive and the second geometric primitive (Dhome, the model object containing the first and second surfaces having the same type; page 90, column 1, lines 41-61)

wherein a first primitive of the two primitives is referenced to a first set of points which are part of the group of points (Dhome, a first plane surface of the scene local geometrical pattern; figure 2 and page 88, column 2, lines 43-52; the derivation of the first plane; page 89, column 1, lines 10-21); and wherein a second primitive of the two primitives is referenced to a second set of points which are part of the group of points (Dhome, a second plane surface of the scene local geometrical pattern; figure 2 and page 88, column 2, lines 43-52; the derivation of the second plane; page 89, column 1, lines 10-21); and in response to a merging request the fitting the new geometric object is performed using the first set of points and the second set of points (Dhome, page 89, column 2, line 62 to page 90, column 1, line 59).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Phu K. Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272 7645. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, bipin Shalwala can be reached on (571) 272 7681. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 2673

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Phu K. Nguyen March 10, 2005 PHU K. NGUYEN PRIMARY EXAMINER GROUP 2400 Page 7